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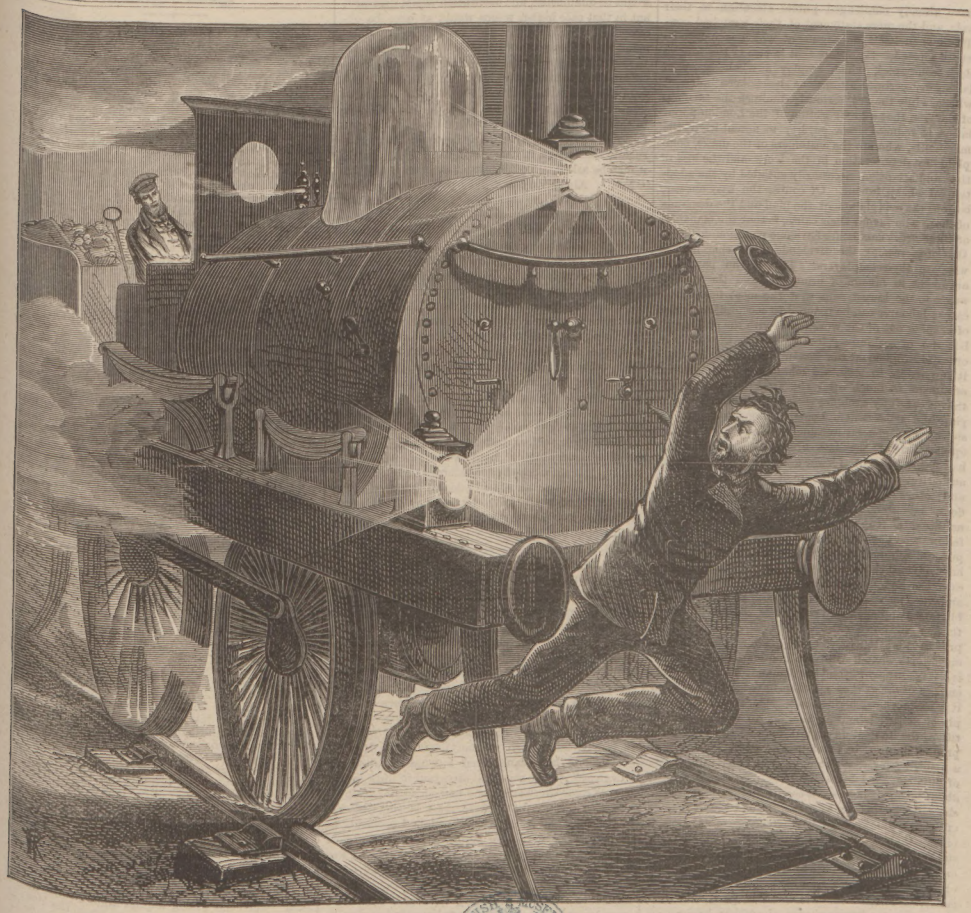
A NEW SERIAL STORY BY CAPTAIN MAYNE REID
WILL BE COMMENCED IN THE
CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER OF THIS JOURNAL.
TO BE PUBLISHED (PRICE TWOPENCE), DEC. 23,
WHEN A FINE SEASONABLE ILLUSTRATION, DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR THE OCCASION, WILL BE PRESENTED GRATIS.



FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY SIGNALMAN.

Topics of the Week.

DEFERRED "STRIKES."

THE issue of the strikes at Newcastle is already exercising a wide influence. Although the necessity for supplying the place of the workmen who went out from the engine-shops, by procuring skilled labourers from other places, made the position of the masters somewhat exceptional, the compromise that was so readily accepted was in itself an encouragement to artisans in other industries to demand shorter hours or an equivalent increase of wages. Perhaps the most remarkable illustration of the effects of the movement has been the attitude assumed by the police of the engineering capital, since it has proved that the excitement is not confined to any particular class, and that we cannot safely neglect to consider the reasonable claims of any body of men who demand the right to appraise their own labour. It is a lesson that will not be thrown away upon those who are now suffering from the reduction of wages, even in such occupations as demand little ability, while there are numbers of employés in London and other great commercial centres who, if they determine to combine, may so paralyse the course of trade that, though they will inevitably suffer, they will inflict no little injury on the national finances—which, of course, means the income and means of expenditure of almost everybody in the country.

THE DOCK LABOURERS

have already challenged public attention to their case, and the mere statement of their wretched condition is in itself an argument which is not to be easily refuted. It appears that in two of the largest dock companies, which employ a whole army of labourers, certain alterations have been adopted which, while they so seriously diminish the earnings of the men that a great section of the London population is reduced from poverty to actual want, the merchants, who are the customers of the docks, complain of a deterioration in the work and the loss of time and attention necessarily entailed by the adoption of cheap labour. Of course the easy answer, both to the complaints of the man and the demands of those who favour their cause, is that the managers of these great companies have one paramount duty—that of increasing the dividends of the shareholders who are their employers. This is the particular argument in favour of bringing down the rate of wages to the lowest sum that the most necessitous casual labourer can be induced to accept as the price of keeping out of the workhouse, with the option still left him of seeking outdoor relief from the parish in order to supplement the pittance on which he finds it impossible to maintain his family. The *general* argument is much after the same fashion, except that it carefully excludes the consideration of extra parochial relief which tends to damage its conclusions. This general argument, founded on a misapplication of the law of supply and demand, has been brought forward by the *Times* in its authoritative onslaught upon Mr. Tom Hughes and other supporters of the claims of the dock labourers. It will be remembered that neither Mr. Hughes nor other friends of the poor fellows who have been holding large meetings for the purpose of remonstrating with the dock companies have advised the men to cease from work until their case has had the consideration of their employers; and the *Times* takes the opportunity of showing how fallacious any such course must be, on the ground of those well-known rules of political economy which provide that labour, like any other commodity, is only worth what it will fetch in a market where there is always supply beyond the demand. This rule is true enough *as far as it go.s*, and we have ourselves applied it in cases where, beside the consideration of the supply of skilled labour in relation to foreign competition, the interest on capital invested and the cost of production must be taken into account. There comes a point, however, where a hard-and-fast application of this so-called law is a fallacy. Say what we will about labour being only a commodity, it has in it an element which is, so to speak, beyond the bare rules of political economy: the element of flesh and blood—that is to say, of humanity. If we outrage the laws of scientific buying and selling, and insist on taking our pigs to a wrong market, where nobody can afford to pay the price we ask, we shall doubtless suffer, and there will be a waste of pork; but what if we give up keeping pigs altogether, because we cannot even obtain for them the cost of the food we want in exchange.

The *Times* is severely emphatic in pointing out that, if the dock labourers strike, there are so many men as poor as they waiting for their casual work and its wretched pay, that a scene of widely-spread destitution will again be presented at the east end of London, and the present labourers will only abandon their twelve or thirteen shillings a week to become actual paupers chargeable on the rates.

Well, what then? To begin with, the *actual number* of paupers (as far as this argument is concerned) will not be increased. There will be a change of places, that is all. The men who have tried hard to live on dock labourers' pay, and failed, will give place to others who, having not yet made the experiment, have been existing somehow, and have presumably been making an effort to exist on parish relief. Unless some scheme can be devised for deporting the superfluous commodity of labour from the East-End, the practical result will be little changed, whether the present dealers in it continue to offer it for sale at starvation rates, or give place to others who will, in their turn, find out that they must, in their turn, demand better prices or cease to depend wholly on their own exertions. To some extent, the question is whether the means of living shall be paid in honest wages or in increased poor rates, and no general argument from political economy can get us out of the dilemma. Of course, if the quantity of labour could be diminished, and only just a sufficient number of men be retained at the east end of London to accomplish the labour required there, poor rates would be diminished, and destitution would decrease; but in that case higher wages would at once be obtained, in accordance with that law of supply and demand which loses some of its efficacy wherever we have to deal with a population depressed so low as to come within the operation of a higher law than that which regulates the ordinary tenets of trade. Of course we know well enough the sort of reply that may be given to this line of argument. "Would you, then, pauperise the labourers by almsgiving to enable them to sustain themselves, in defiance of political economy?" it may be asked. To this we answer emphatically, "No!" Almsgiving and the perversion of philanthropic effort has wrought half the mischief. Together they have succeeded in pauperising entire neighbourhoods, and have enabled employers of labour to make larger profits by reducing wages below the point of subsistence—confident that their miserable workpeople may, if they choose, seek aid from the rate to which everybody is compelled to subscribe. It is scarcely too much to say that the dock companies and other large employers of labour are increasing dividends or enlarging profits out of the pockets of the ratepayers of the districts near which their works are situated; so that employers, as well as employed, are, as it were, paupers, partially supported by the poor rate. It is thought to be a shocking thing for the labourer who can earn thirteen shillings a week to give up his independence and go to the relieving officer, instead of making his wages keep his hungry family; but how much more shocking a thing it is for a board of directors or the partners in a firm to increase an already decent dividend or to augment a moderate profit by indirectly making up the cost of wages from the funds which are subscribed for helping the destitute.

RAILWAY BRAKEMEN AND SIGNALMEN

have been patient for a long time under conditions that, could we only realise them, would have brought about a change years ago. The truth is, that, with all our boasted liberty, we people of England are slaves to public companies. Monopolies trample us under foot, and we are bound neck and heels by "by-laws" enacted by associations which often fail to observe the commonest courtesies and frequently neglect the claims of common honesty in return for the mighty powers with which we have invested them. After one of the terrible railway accidents (of which there have lately been so many), when the dreadful catastrophe has been traced to what is called the "neglect" or the shameful disregard of duty on the part of some overworked and underpaid employé, we begin to mutter that "there *must* be some alteration." We even whisper about criminal prosecutions of directors or executive administrators, and almost wish that the whole system of public conveyance was made a big Government department. Nothing worth mentioning comes of our remonstrances. Nobody listens to them. The very next day we go on a journey, stop at a station where the carriage-door is opened by a hurried porter, attempt to alight, feel a sudden joggle of the train, which we believed had stopped, stumble headlong on to the platform, are taken into custody by a railway constable, are summoned before a magistrate, and fined for infringing a by-law which the company's officials are constantly conniving to break.

The very next week we hear of a train coming to sudden destruction because a worn-out labourer, who has been from fourteen to eighteen hours engaged alone at a critical part of the iron roadway, fails, for once, to accomplish the work of two fresh, wakeful men, or in less time than it would be reasonable for three men to have to do it for the same number of hours. These poor fellows, almost sinking with fatigue and exposure, not only have to take their own lives but the lives of scores of us in their hands, when they dash frantically from signal-box to points as train follows train with bewildering and unpunctual frequency. They go to work every day, after their short, heavy sleep, with the thought of death, of transportation, or of imprisonment before their eyes; and they are often rewarded for a responsibility which no single person should be made to incur by eighteen shillings a week, with a chance of a rise to four-and-twenty, if they are particularly fortunate and are not cut off either by an accident or by the results of a subsequent inquiry in which the verdict is given against "the official whose culpable negligence, &c., &c.," is a disgrace to all the well-known rules of political economy.

Home News.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN TO WINDSOR.

The Queen, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court arrived at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. The Royal travellers left Balmoral shortly after one on Friday. It is said that the return of the Court was a little earlier than was intended on account of the illness of the Prince of Wales. The *Court Circular* says, that "although still weak and suffering from the effects of her late very severe illness, her Majesty bore the journey well." On Monday afternoon Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise, the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, left Sandringham House, Norfolk, for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by the children of Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice), who remained to nurse the Prince of Wales, a kindly office which her Royal Highness filled for the Prince Consort during the fever which proved fatal to him. On Monday night it was reported in Windsor—where, it is scarcely necessary to say, the anxiety to obtain intelligence of the Prince's condition was extreme—that a special messenger had arrived from Sandringham, and that, in consequence of this, her Majesty would pay an immediate visit to the Prince at Sandringham.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE ATTACK OF TYPHOID FEVER,

which prevented the Prince of Wales from visiting the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh on Monday week, has proved very severe. The first official bulletin issued was as follows:—

"SANDRINGHAM, Nov. 23.

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. There are no unfavourable symptoms.

(Signed) "WILLIAM JENNER, M.D.
"WILLIAM GULL, M.D.
"OSCAR CLAYTON.
"JOHN LOWE, M.D."

THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLNESS was a cold. His Royal Highness, when out with the shooting-party at Narford, was observed by some of the gentlemen who were with him to shiver, and was himself aware that he had taken cold, but was unwilling to believe that these slight symptoms would develop into serious illness. Saturday's *British Medical Journal* adds:—"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has, we regret to say, been suffering since Nov. 13 with feverish symptoms, which have proved to be the commencement of an attack of typhoid fever. This is now the tenth day of the fever, at which date, as physicians are aware, the symptoms are sufficiently precise to afford distinct evidence of the character of the disease (which in the early days has little or nothing distinctive), and to point to the type of the attack. Sir William Jenner and Dr. Gull are both with the Prince at Sandringham. To-night (Thursday) the attack is pronounced to be sharp, but with no unfavourable symptoms. It may be well to recall at once to mind that, in the natural course of the illness and under favourable circumstances, it is likely to run on for yet another eleven days before the patient can be pronounced to have passed quite through the attack.

THE BULLETINS report the varying progress of the fever—now "a rather unquiet night," and then "upon the whole, a quiet night"—and at the hour our present edition goes to press the news is rather alarming. The duration of typhoid fever averages between three and four weeks, and, in such

a case as this, there is no reason to expect an unusual lengthening or shortening of the course of the case. It was from the outset pronounced by a semi-official statement, from a medical source external to the Bulletins, to be a sharp attack; and the last official statement before us asserts that "the course of the fever was marked by increasing intensity," but that the strength did not fail." It is impossible not to recognise in such a bulletin subject-matter for serious anxiety, and at this stage several more such announcements must be expected. Youth is not so greatly in the favour of the patient in this disease as in many others; but there is nothing in the present position of the Prince which can justify melancholy forebodings.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH arrived at Sandringham on Saturday afternoon, and joined Princess Alice and the Royal physicians in watching the Prince.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES is much affected by the illness of her husband, and is said to be suffering from a certain excitement, which, though not by any means alarming at present, calls for the care and solicitude of those who are associated with her in attendance upon the Prince.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY FOR THE PRINCE.

THE UNIVERSAL FEELING OF SYMPATHY for the Prince of Wales has found prompt expression in the press throughout the country. Saturday was to have been a great day in Lynn, owing to the expected visit to the town of the Prince of Wales, who had announced his intention of being present at the Freemasons' banquet held at the Townhall, whereas the special train was but half filled with the brethren of the craft, and the proceedings were consequently shorn of their special interest. The Hon. F. Walpole, M.P., presided, and a resolution of condolence on the Prince of Wales's illness was passed, and telegraphed to Sandringham. A reply was afterwards received, stating that his Royal Highness had no unfavourable symptoms. The toast of "The Queen" was received with great enthusiasm and loyal demonstrations. The health of the Prince of Wales and Royal family was similarly greeted. At a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Forfarshire, held on Monday, the Earl of Dalhousie presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this Provincial Grand Lodge view with profound sorrow the attack of illness under which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, patron of Scottish Masonry, is labouring, and they earnestly pray that the Great Architect of the Universe may be pleased to assist its counsels and restore the Highness to that health which all loyal subjects and good Masons wish to see him enjoy."

SIR CHARLES DILKE AT MIDDLESBOROUGH.

SIR CHARLES DILKE delivered an address, in the Oxford Music Hall, Middlesborough, on Monday night, upon the subject of the redistribution of seats. The hall was crowded to excess, there being about 1,200 persons present. The chair was taken by Mr. T. W. Danning, and the meeting throughout was of a most orderly character; and Sir Charles Dilke was received with loud and continued cheers. A vote of thanks to Sir Charles for his address, and for the services which he had rendered to the cause of "true Liberalism," was then moved and carried amidst cheers. At the close of the hon. gentleman's address, a petition to the House of Commons, urging the importance of passing with all speed such a measure of reform as shall remove the evils complained of, and many others of like nature which "disgrace our present representative system," was adopted by the meeting.

THE NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

A CONFERENCE took place, last Saturday, between Mr. Scott Russell and the leading members of the Social Workmen's Committee respecting the new social movement. The meeting took place at Angus's Temperance Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. George Howell, Mr. P. Applegarth, Mr. D. Guile, and Mr. George Odger. The result of the conference was the adoption of the following resolution:—"That, in the absence of any definite proposition from the Legislative Council for mutual action in regard to the seven resolutions, we, the acceptors of those resolutions, postpone for the present taking any further steps in regard thereto; but we are willing to co-operate with any members of the Legislature, with reference to political party, for the purpose of improving the social and industrial condition of the working classes.

DOVER ELECTION.

THE POLLING AT DOVER took place on Saturday. The Solicitor-General took the lead from the first, and at four o'clock his supporters numbered 1231, and those of Mr. Barnett 1143. Mr. Jessel was thus returned by a majority of eighty-eight votes, or forty votes less than the number by which he was elected three years ago. In the evening a disorderly mob paraded the streets and smashed the windows of the more prominent members of the Liberal party.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

THE MARQUIS OF EXETER, as president of the Smithfield Club, has this year followed the hospitable example set by Earl Powis, last year's president, and invited the whole of the council to dine with him, on the opening day, at the Albion, in lieu of the regular Smithfield Cattle Show dinner, which is abandoned. On the same day the chairman of the Agricultural Hall Company (Mr. R. Leeds) will entertain the judges, after they have finished their awards, at a dinner provided in the board-room by the refreshment contractors, Messrs. Spiers and Pond. It has been arranged that Divine service shall take place on Sunday next, Dec. 3, in Berners Hall, by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Vicar of Islington, the musical portion of the service for the herdsmen, shepherds, &c., being under the direction of Mr. William Carter, composer of the new cantata, "Placida, the Christian Martyr," which is to be produced for the first time, on Dec. 5, at the Royal Albert Hall, with upwards of 1000 performers. The afternoon service, by the Rev. Thain Davidson, will also take place in Berners Hall, on account of the concert hall being occupied as a bazaar.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE TRIAL was resumed on Monday morning at half-past ten o'clock, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury, in the Sessions House, Westminster. There was a large assemblage of people at the entrance waiting to see the arrival of the claimant and the other parties engaged in the case, and the body of the court was inconveniently crowded. The excitement was much greater than it had been on any day since the resumption of the trial after the Long Vacation. Mr. Jeune, one of the junior counsel for the plaintiff, who had been sent to Australia in connection with the case, appeared on Monday in court for the first time since his return to this country. He resumed the cross-examination during Mr. Baigent was under cross-examination during the whole of the day. He incidentally stated that he was connected with the Tichborne family by marriage; that he had separated from his wife, a lady of property, four or five days after the ceremony; and that he did not know where she was now residing. A great deal of the cross-examination turned upon some expressions used by the witness in correspondence with others respecting the claimant's right to the estate, and in one or two of which both the latter and the Dowager Lady Tichborne were referred to in not very complimentary terms.

THE SESSIONS HOUSE, being a criminal court, is not necessarily furnished with a spacious dock, and this necessarily furnished with a spacious dock, and this has been converted into a reporters' box. On each side of it are rising benches, oddly fitted into the nooks and corners. The left section of these seats is appropriated to the "claimant's friends," and, owing to the irregularity of the construction of the court, is capable of accommodating a greater number of persons than that on the right of the dock, which is assigned to the adherents of the "claimant." The side of the opponents of the claimant. The side of the "claimant's friends" is always filled to overflowing, and the more limited area assigned to the latter defending part is hard put to it to find accommodation (though that word is a euphemism in reference to this court) for the ladies and gentlemen who are candidates for places. There, every day since the resumption of the case, may have been seen Lady Tichborne, the widow of the late Sir Alfred of that name, and mother of the legal "infant" whose succession is disputed by the "claimant." She is always there before ten o'clock, and never leaves until the Court rises, and is surrounded by a number of friends, principally ladies.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

EXECUTION OF ROSSEL.

THE Paris students' prayer for mercy has been in vain. The young military genius whose life they asked might be spared is no more. He died nobly, spending his last hours in writing a military work for the good of his country. Rossel, Ferré, and Bourgeois were shot on Tuesday morning, at a quarter past seven, in front of the artillery butts at Satory, in the presence of 3000 men belonging to the regular army. The intention having been kept perfectly secret, there were scarcely any other spectators present. All three behaved with great courage. Rossel and Bourgeois had their eyes bandaged, but Ferré refused to be blindfolded. Rossel was killed instantly, but Ferré and Bourgeois received the coup de grâce after the volley. After the execution the troops defiled past the three corpses.

M. Thiers, accompanied by the Minister of War, paid a short visit to Rouen on Saturday, in order to examine the site of the new military institution which is to be established there. M. Thiers was very well received by the people.

RUSSIA ALARMED.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that Russia, having taken alarm at the appointment of Count Andrassy as Austro-Hungarian Chancellor in the place of Count Beust, is actively engaged in completing its armaments, and to that end is forming two camps of observation of 180,000 men each, one at Sosnolausko and the other on the Galician frontier. It is also rumoured in Prussian military circles that the kingdom of Poland is likely to be reconstituted, with the Crown Prince of Saxony at its head.

Although the German Parliament has not yet finished its labours, the Prussian Parliament was opened on Monday, so that the two bodies will for a time sit simultaneously. In the Speech from the Throne by the Emperor William mention was made of the satisfactory financial condition of the country, which would enable all the wants of the Government to be fully met. With reference to the agitation on Church questions, his Majesty said it was the intention of the Government to maintain the independence of the State, and at the same time to protect liberty of conscience.

A misunderstanding has arisen between Germany and Brazil, in consequence of the maltreatment of some officers of the former in a disturbance at Rio. It has afforded Germany an opportunity of displaying her power at sea, and orders have been sent to Kiel for the fitting out of three war-ships to proceed to Brazil and back up the German demand for reparation.

THE ROMAN PARLIAMENT.

King Victor Emmanuel opened the Italian Parliament, on Monday, in Rome. A special telegram states that the enthusiasm manifested by the people was such as the present generation has never witnessed in Rome. On their way to the Chamber the King and the Royal family were incessantly cheered. The very first sentence of the Royal Speech was received with such enthusiasm that Victor Emmanuel was visibly affected, and remained so to the end.

His Majesty said, "Italy is restored to herself and to Rome, and we have reconquered our place among the nations of the world. We shall remain faithful to our principle. Regenerated by liberty, we shall seek in liberty and order the secret of strength, and a reconciliation between the Church and the State."

It is reported that, in compliance with a joint request from the superiors of the religious societies in Rome, the Pope has abandoned the idea of leaving the Vatican.

AGITATION IN BRUSSELS.

The Belgian capital was, last week, the scene of some lively demonstrations. The open space in front of the Chamber of Deputies was densely crowded, and shouts arose on all sides of

"Down with the Ministers!" varied with cheers for the King. The noise penetrated into the Chamber; and M. Anspach, the Mayor of Brussels, who is also a member of the House, left his seat and came out to speak to the crowd.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it is to good citizens I address myself. These demonstrations may disturb public tranquillity." (A Voice: "This is a demonstration of public opinion.") M. Anspach urged that the demonstration was calculated to serve the cause of their adversaries, and said that, as Mayor, it was his duty to restore order in the streets. He begged them, therefore, to withdraw. But the crowd would not withdraw. Shouts arose of

"Down with the priests!" "Down with the Ministry!" and M. Anspach, after a moment's absence, reappeared, wearing his official scarf, and passed through the crowd, which at once made way for him, greeting him the while with cheering. He returned again to the portico of the Chamber, where about sixty police agents were stationed. It was then five o'clock. At that moment a letter was handed to him from the Secretary of the Chamber, requesting him to clear the street. M. Anspach read it, communicated its contents to the people, and again urged them to withdraw. According to the *Indépendance Belge*, however, they replied with angry shouts. "The President of the Chamber has nothing to do with the police of the streets; it is for the Mayor to clear them," said the people. In vain M. Anspach tried to persuade the people to go. They would no longer listen to him, and he therefore determined to have recourse to the police agents. Seeing this the crowd murmured, but nevertheless fell back without the slightest resistance, shouting, as it did so, "Down with the Ministers!" "Down with the Priests!" The national air, "The Brabançonne," was at the same time sung. Though the people fell back without resistance and took up position in a line along the Rue de la Loi, they still kept up their shouts. Every person who issued from the Chamber was received with hooting—even the reporters, who, of course, were supposed to be members, coming in for a share of popular condemnation. By half-past five the crowd had nearly all dispersed. In the evening groups of people were formed, who passed through the streets and shouted or hooted before the various houses, according as those houses were the residences of Liberals or clericals.

Popular manifestations were renewed in Brussels on Saturday night, but without any serious disturbance of public order. Some of the police, who are said by M. Anspach, the Mayor of the city, to have used their arms without receiving any provocation, have been suspended at the suggestion of their superiors. At a banquet given on Saturday night M. Anspach highly eulogised the conduct of the King, and said that his Majesty at first refused to sign the appointment of M. Dedecker, and that thereupon the Ministry threatened to resign.

M. Dedecker has since resigned. The *Observer* says M. Dedecker is a man of most amiable character, and of undoubted ability in public life. He had, however, been more or less seriously connected with the speculations of the Langrand banking failure, an institution which has obtained for its managers among a considerable section of the Belgian population a reputation something similar to that of the Overend and Gurney concern.

WHEN does a man feel girlish? — When he makes his maiden speech.

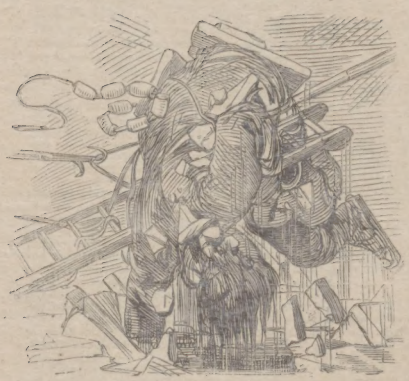
Determined to be fleet, Master Brown greases his skates.

Confidence.

Alarm.

Keeping "The Pot a-boiling."

A Winter Manœuvre.



Rescued by the Royal Humane Society.

The Iceman's Reward.

MASTER BROWN'S FIRST SKATING LESSON.

ENGAGING CHILDREN FOR THE OLD DRURY PANTOMIME.

Our Illustrations.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS PRESIDENT OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

A PICTORIAL souvenir of a visit to St. Bartholomew's Hospital by the Prince of Wales is of special interest when the critical state of his Royal Highness's health is the foremost subject which engages public attention. It is pleasant to hear now that the visits of the Prince to this noble hospital, as president of the institution, elicited in a marked degree that genial bonhomie and kindness so characteristic of him. The sympathy and kindness shown by his Royal Highness deeply touched the patients with whom he conversed; and his warm-hearted words are doubtless echoed back by many a lowly sufferer, now the frank Prince helplessly lies—

Fever'd by the same heat, chill'd
By the same cold, torn by the same disease,
That scorches, freezes, racks, and kills the beggar.

THE RAILWAY-DISASTER SEASON.

COLLISIONS.

The Queen's train was in danger on Friday se'nnight. A very serious accident occurred to the Scotch express at the Wigan station of the London and North-Western Railway Company. It should pass through Wigan soon after four, without stopping; and on Friday se'nnight was half an hour behind time, a dense fog prevailing. A train for Manchester, also behind time, was being arranged by the Wigan officials on the main line, when the express came down the incline to the station at great speed. The driver did not notice until too late that the station was blocked, and a fearful collision occurred, the Manchester train being driven fifty or sixty yards along the line. The passengers in the Scotch train escaped unhurt, but of those who were in the Manchester train seventeen were injured, and were attended by local surgeons, who were quickly on the spot. A large number of men were engaged in clearing the line, an extra force being necessary in consequence of the train conveying the Queen from Scotland to Windsor passing in a few hours.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

The up express-train from Newcastle at two the same afternoon met with an accident when running between Bradbury and Aycliffe stations, caused by the tire coming off a wheel of one of the carriages, running under three others and damaging the bottoms. Some of the carriages had the floorings forced up. The line of rails was obstructed for some time. At Darlington several of the vehicles were removed, and the train was sent forward to York. Several of the passengers were much alarmed, but happily nobody was injured. The cord communication was successfully used, and blew the alarm whistle.

The passenger and goods train traffic on the Great Western Railway was considerably delayed the same eventful day by an

ACCIDENT AT READING JUNCTION,

which occurred at about twelve o'clock on the previous night. There was a thick fog, and an engine turned upon the wrong line and came into collision with a goods-train, blocking the line. No one was injured, and the damage done was not very serious. At one time there were trains extending over two miles waiting to proceed. On the 24th ult. William Millard, employed as

FOG SIGNALMAN

between Tring and Cheddington, was placing signals in the cutting for a goods-train, and inadvertently slipped on the up main line. The Irish express dashed past, carrying him before it and killing him instantaneously. The deceased leaves a wife and four children. This melancholy accident forms the subject of our front Engraving; and our other Illustration of the iron road depicts

A SENSATION FROM INDIA,

which the *Pioneer* of Oct. 23 thus describes:—

"One day last week a jemadar of pointsmen at Satna station was going along by the side of the rails to let a down train out of the station, when he was seen to stagger wildly about for a few moments and then fall down close to the rails, just as the train was coming on. As soon as the train had passed, he was seen lying quite still in the same place, and everyone, of course, supposed he had been killed by a blow from some part of the engine. Two or three men, accordingly, came running up, but found the jemadar alive, prostrate on the ballast, with an enormous cobra twined about his legs. Fortunately, one of the men had a stick, and began hitting at the cobra with all his might, regardless of the bare shirt of the poor jemadar. The snake was finally killed, and then the jemadar picked himself up, rather ruefully, and explained the whole affair. It appeared that in getting out of the way of the train he trod on the snake, and in trying to dodge the snake he tripped over the wire that works the distant signal, and rolled back towards the train in company with the venomous reptile. The latter was probably frightened at the train, and writhed about the man's legs for protection. The man himself lay as still and flat as possible, with the satisfaction of seeing the projecting part of the cow-catcher pass about an inch above his nose. His feelings may be better imagined than described when he found himself saved from both perils, uncrushed and unbitter, and none the worse for the adventure, save for the fright and a hearty belabouring about the legs with a stout bamboo."

SHORT-TIME CONCESSION TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

We may here state that on Saturday night one of the largest meetings of railway employés connected with the goods departments of the different stations in Liverpool was held in that town for the purpose of receiving and considering the reply from the directors of the several railway companies connected with Liverpool to the various memorials, &c., of the men which had been presented to them asking for a reduction in the hours of labour. A few weeks ago the men asked for a reduction of an hour each day, making the whole week's time fifty-four hours, similar to that which had been granted in various parts of the country. On this demand being presented to the different managers of the goods departments, the directors were at once communicated with, and a meeting took place, at which the whole question of an advance in wages and reduction in the working hours was fully considered. The result was that it was determined to leave matters to a disinterested person for adjustment; and Mr. Samuelson, who had taken a great interest in the welfare of the working classes in Liverpool, was selected to arrange, and, if possible, settle the matter between the employers and the employed. After several consultations with the goods managers and the railway porters and others, it was determined to meet the demands half way, and the directors were at once apprised of the fact, and it was to receive their reply that over 1000 of the employed met on Saturday night. The chair was occupied by Mr. Samuelson, who, having briefly stated the object of the meeting, read the following:—"At a meeting of the Duke's Canal, London and North-Western Railway Company, Midland Company, Great Northern, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and Great Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Companies, it was resolved, 'That, in order further to meet the request of the men for shorter time, and as a final concession to them, the men shall again be met half way, and the ordinary weekly time for Saturday shall be further reduced to seven hours, thus making the week's work fifty-seven hours instead of sixty-one, as heretofore. As this will entail the closing of the goods-yard, warehouses, and wharves half an hour earlier on that day, it is hoped that the men will use their best exertions in the interests of their employers, as well as of the public.'"

This reply was received with loud applause, and a vote was at once passed thanking the directors and traffic managers for the great benefit they had conferred upon the memorialists and their families by the fair and honourable spirit in which they had met the demand. It was stated at the meeting that the reduction in the time, &c., would cost the different companies a total of between £18,000 to £20,000.

BIRMINGHAM DOG SHOW.

The twelfth annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs was opened at Curzon Hall, Birmingham, on Monday. In almost every class there was a considerable increase in the number of entries. The blood-hounds were, as a rule, inferior, only one or two of the dogs exhibited showing anything like the purity so peculiar to the famous Druid. It was noticeable in this class of dogs, and also that of mastiffs, one of the best classes ever seen in Birmingham, that the two seem to be blending. There were many mastiffs which showed the contracted forehead, the long eye, heavy jaw, and loose neck of the blood-hound; and, on the other hand, there were several blood-hounds which exhibited undoubted evidence of the mastiff breed. This would seem to indicate that at least two of the once-famous and distinctive breeds of dogs are becoming extinct. In the St. Bernard class, the Rev. Mr. MacDona has hitherto always carried off the first prizes at this show, not only with his once-famous dog "Tell," but with others of that strain. All those dogs have hitherto been entered as pure St. Bernards, having distinctive family characteristics running through every one of them. This year Mr. F. Lenders, of Forest-hill, London, exhibited a pure-bred St. Bernard, called "Russ," one of the most magnificent dogs of its class ever exhibited here or elsewhere. It is, however, so different from what have hitherto been regarded as the pure St. Bernard, that it is perfectly clear that if Mr. MacDona's dogs are pure St. Bernard, and this is a pure St. Bernard, there must be two St. Bernards as different from each other as mastiffs are from blood-hounds. The exhibition of Scotch dogs was, on the whole, unsatisfactory. There were a number of so-called Dandie Dinmonts, broken-haired terriers, and Skye terriers; but it must have been extremely difficult even for the best judges to place many of them in their distinctive classes. In the deer-hound class there were a number of good and remarkably pure-bred dogs. The well-known Forum, owned by Mr. Minatore, near Derby, again took first prize. She is from the famous breed of Cameron of Lochiel. The second prize went to a big, heavy dog, named Warrior, shown by Mr. H. J. Dawes, of Birmingham; and the third to Mr. Hickman, of Birmingham, for his dog Morna. The setters and pointers were of fair quality, and there was in the non-sporting classes a large variety of fancy and toy dogs.

"HENRY DUNBAR."

Mr. Tom Taylor's dramatic version of Miss Braddon's "Henry Dunbar" now strengthens the Surrey programme, which Mr. Shepherd is determined shall be one of the most attractive in London. To Mr. Neville, of course, is intrusted the rôle of Joseph Wilmot, afterwards the wretched impersonator of the murdered Henry Dunbar. The impersonator is, without doubt, a powerful one, and Mr. Neville fully sustained the interest of the audience throughout the various critical situations in which we see him. In the third scene of the first act his cool demeanour at the hotel and his pretended horror when the corpse of his victim is discovered displayed the powers of a truly artistic actor; while in the succeeding acts his agitation at the approach of his own daughter, in her many endeavours to confront one whom she thinks her own father's murderer, was thoroughly natural. How horribly, yet how vividly, with remorse gnawing at his heart, he draws a picture of the gallows which threatens him and of the excited crowd which will execrate him; and how, too, he shudders at the picture as he draws it! Mr. Neville was, from the beginning to the end of the drama, enthusiastically applauded, and he fully merited the compliment thus conveyed.

Miss Maria Jones, the Margaret, is a rising young actress, and her portrayal of this part should do much to enhance her reputation. She has the power of expressing deep emotion without words, and the agony of the mind is often to be traced in her face. Especially was this the case in the scene in which she discloses to her lover that her father bears a dishonoured and a disgraced name, and that crime may be laid to his charge. In the powerful scene of the third act, too, in which she recognises her own father in the man she thought her father's murderer, she displayed striking ability, and elicited a storm of enthusiasm, while her versatility of talent was shown in the last act, in which, disguised and assuming a country dialect, she throws the officers of justice off the scent.

YOUNG SUPERNUMERARIES AT DRURY LANE.

The world of Faerie, which glitters in the gaslight of the stage when the transformation scene of the Christmas pantomime or the spectacular glories of the extravaganza delight the eyes of assembled thousands on Boxing Night, is composed of very ordinary materials, as every grown-up person knows. Tinsel and shreds of coloured calico or paper supply the splendid attire of those beauteous beings who throng the unearthly Court of Morgana, in the Realms of Everlasting Sunshine, or glide over the Terra Firma Impact of Precipitate Pleasure, to seduce Prince Patient from his filial duty. One does not need to go behind the scenes, or to witness an undress rehearsal by daylight, or to learn the penniless trickery of the different arts subservient to stage illusion, in order to be aware of the cheapness and commonness of most of these elements of theatrical magnificence. The ingenuity and skill, as well as the taste, frequently displayed in their combination, must nevertheless command our hearty admiration.

The human figures, in appearance most superhuman—which put on the bright attire of a portrait Paradise, with or without the wings of sylphs and cherubs, to enhance the attractions of a Bower of Bliss, and will be equally ready, in the next scene, to wear the scoty or flame-coloured complexion of a troop of devils, or to prowl and howl, with horns, claws, tusks, and tails, in the hairy and furry skins of all sorts of wild beasts in an enchanted forest—are no farther removed, in truth and in fact, from the trivialities of common life. The host of girls and boys, the girls being, of course, most numerous, who find temporary employment as the "supers" who in Christmas play belong to the humblest and poorest class of the labouring folk of London. They dwell, perhaps, in the squalid alleys and courts between Drury-lane and Lincoln's-inn-fields, or in those who joining Holborn-hill, or even in the Far East; their parents may be costermongers and charwomen, and as honest people as any in this great city, but compelled by poverty to let their children be hired—no great shame or sin, after all—for the casual service holds possession of the stage.

There are hundreds of poor families which yearly depend on this incidental gain for the provision of a few shillings to help them to meet the loss of a week's work in the hard frost of January, or to make up for the high prices of food and fuel, or to cover up for a pair of shoes the little feet smarting with chilblains as they trudge through the snow of the streets. It may well be understood that the occupation of these minute nymphs, and imps, and fairies, of this fortuitous multitude, hovering all round the brilliant scene, emerging from cleft rocks or trees, descending upon roseate clouds, rising in the spray of a fountain, or dwelling in palaces built of Moonshine upon the land of Airy Nothing, is a very serious affair to the young persons so engaged. A month or two before Christmas the managers of each theatre, or those whom they depute to select the number of juvenile "supers" for the intended performances, are wont to receive many more applications for this kind of employment than they can possibly grant. Certain days and hours must, of course, be appointed for the settlement of this business, which is but one part, and not the most urgent or difficult, of the vast and multifarious arrangements needful to the production of a new pantomime or extravaganza.

Any curious observer of the ways of social life happening to stand under the colonnade of Drury Lane Theatre on such an occasion might have seen what the pencil of our own Artist has delineated in the

Engraving on another page. The big boys, irrepressible in their mirthful excitement, capering or turning heels-over-head, or rudely thrusting themselves forward, to claim the doorkeeper's attention; the smaller boys nearly lost in the tumult, or timidly standing at their mother's side; the girls, some almost grown to be women, and having a bold or pert look on their faces which it is sad to see; others who still keep the charm of innocent childhood, which may, even on the boards of a theatre, be preserved from the taint of vice, if the parent's example and teaching have been good; the idle bystanders looking on, with characteristic jeers and comments; the steady policeman, who maintains peace, if not quiet and order, among the jostling mob of candidates for theatrical engagements, whose shrill voices raise a fresh clamour whenever the door is opened—these are the human materials of the *mise en scène*. Let us hope that the poor children will by-and-by find some more substantial industry and some more useful instruction than they are likely to get in Drury Lane; but we have no right to find fault with their present quest of employment in the mean time. They might too easily be doing worse. Who will give them a chance of doing better?

WILLIAM ANTHONY.

Our Artist introduces us to William Anthony, as he stood in the dock of the Thames Police Court,

CHARGED WITH SETTING 150 HOUSES ON FIRE.

William Anthony, blacksmith by trade, is a young man of resolute appearance, twenty-one years of age. At the time of his apprehension, two months ago, he was dwelling in Parker-street, Drury-lane. It is asserted that the prisoner committed arson in each case for the purpose of giving information at the fire-engine station to obtain the reward of 1*s.*, or called the keeper of a fire-escape to obtain the gratuity of 2*s.* 6*d.*, which is given on those occasions.

Daniel Chester, a police-constable, 92 S, stated that on March 30 last he was on duty in

HAMPSTEAD,

and there were two fires that night—the first on the premises of Mr. Potter, opposite the fire-engine station; and the second in the workshops of Mr. Clowser, a builder, in Prince's-court, Hampstead. The first broke out at half-past ten o'clock and the second at half-past twelve. He went through Prince's-court several times, and passed Mr. Clowser's workshops each time on the same night, and there was no appearance of fire. Everything was safe within a few minutes of the fire breaking out and the prisoner calling the engine.

John Andrews, a fireman, said he was called by the prisoner to a fire in

NEWMAN-STREET,

Oxford-street, on June 30, 1870, and he paid him for the call. The prisoner gave him a receipt for the money, and signed his name as John Smith, No. 145, Langham-street.

George Greenham, police sergeant of the detective department in Scotland-yard, produced three well-executed plans of the premises in Hampstead which were destroyed by fire on March 30, 1871, comprising also the dwelling of Mrs. Culverhouse, who saw a man resembling the prisoner throw a light into Mr. Clowser's workshop through a broken pane of glass. This light fell upon some shavings, and the place was soon in a blaze, and was burnt down. The prisoner, on his way home, gave information of a third fire on the same night in the shop of Mrs. Turner, a widow and corn-chandler, whose premises were burnt down. The prisoner received a reward for calling the fire-escape and conductor to the fire. Mr. Poland said he was now going into the case of a very large fire at

MURRELL'S COAL-WHARF,

in Narrow-street, Ratcliff, on April 30, 1871, which he found was caused by the prisoner, who called the engine and was paid the reward for so doing. John Barton, fireman in charge of the engine and station in Ratcliff, said that he was called by the prisoner on April 30, 1871, to a fire which he said was raging in Narrow-street, at a hay and straw dépôt. He went to the fire with the manual engine, and discovered that Murrell's coal-wharf was on fire. The wharf was parted from the street by a pair of high gates formed of beams of wood two inches apart. The fire was a serious one, and he sent the prisoner back to the station for the steam fire-engine. He paid the prisoner for calling the engine and for pumping water on the fire, and in consequence of instructions he had previously received from Captain Shaw, the chief of the Fire Brigade, he put some questions to the prisoner, who said he was returning from Limehouse, where he had been on a visit to his sister, and saw the flames on the wharf and two men trying to batter down the front gates and get in. He asked the prisoner his name, address, and business, and he said his name was John Smith, that he lived at No. 7, Jones's-place, Lower Shadwell, and that he was a ship-smith. There was no street, alley, or court named John's-place, Lower Shadwell.

Charles Murrell said he lived at the wharf in Narrow-street, and that he went round the wharf, when everything was safe, at half-past eleven on April 30. He was called on the following morning, at twenty minutes before two, and there was then straw on fire upon the wharf near a stable and shed. The fire extended, and destroyed the wharf and 1700 tons of coal. Everything was destroyed, except the house he lived in and some horses in the stables, which were got out alive. Two police constables, named Tabor and Chappell, passed Murrell's wharf several times up to five minutes before two on the night of April 30, and saw no light on the wharf and no appearance of fire. They believed the fire on the wharf was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Henry Charles Murrell confirmed the material parts of his relative's evidence, and said the damage done was from £5000 to £6000. Mr. Poland said there were three policies of insurance effected on the wharf, coals, and premises. There was £9000 paid by the fire offices. Firemen were then called, who proved that the prisoner had given the name of John Smith and false addresses, and had signed the receipts "John Smith," when he received the usual gratuity.

Mr. Poland subsequently said every day they obtained fresh information about the prisoner, who had in two years set fire to 150 places, and caused immense losses. Inspector Clarke, the detective officer, had been engaged in the investigation of those cases for six weeks daily, and had not done with them yet.

THE PRISONER

denied the statements of all the witnesses concerning him, and denied that he had ever called the engines or fire-escapes. Mr. Paget told the prisoner that numerous witnesses had identified him. The prisoner said they were all mistaken.

A MONKEY AT THE "ZOO."

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION.

The fine specimen of the Hoolock Gibbon (Hylobates Hoolock) now in the Zoological Gardens, was presented to the society by Mr. Arthur Grote, F.Z.S., who has communicated the following notes respecting this animal:—

"This Hoolock was sent to me, early in 1867, by Mrs. Driver, of Gowal-para, a civil station on the western portion of the Assam province. The animal is common in the jungles of the Gowal-para district, on the left bank of the Burhampooter, and its young are frequently captured by the natives and brought into the station; though, being impatient of confinement, they are not usually, so far as I can learn, kept alive for any time. Those which are sent down to Calcutta seem very sensible of the change of climate, and are generally carried off by pulmonary disease. The individual which I brought home was attacked within a week of her reaching me at Alipore, and would probably have succumbed but for the unremitting attention of Dr. John Anderson, the society's agent in Calcutta, to whom I made her over. She was for more than a year in the Botanic Gardens, and, being allowed a good deal of liberty there, kept her health pretty well. She has grown considerably since she was first sent down to me."

LIFE IN ALASKA.

THE INDIANS

of the country lately called Russian America, the peninsula opposite Kamtschatka, on the east side of Behring Strait, which has now become a territory of the United States Government, almost universally adopt underground houses for winter use. They are simply square holes, sometimes lined with logs or boards, the roof alone raised above the level of the soil. The entrance is often a rude shanty on the surface. Passing into this, you find a hole in the ground, into which dropping you reach a subterranean passage 2½ ft. in height, through which you crawl into the chamber. The fire is made on the floor of the room, and when the cooking arrangements are over the embers are thrown out of the "smoke hole" in the roof, which is then covered tightly with a skin. The entrance-hole is covered in the same way, which, of course, effectually shuts in all warmth, with a good deal of smoke and carbonic acid gas. In fact, so hot are these dwellings in the coldest weather that the Indians are often found living inside in a semi-nude condition. The dirt and odour of these houses are often intolerable, and would not suit a squeamish person; but the explorers of the late telegraph expedition were often glad of their shelter in the wintry gales and blinding snowstorms common to the country.

FESTIVE CUSTOMS.

These Indians, though much resembling the Esquimaux in manners and customs, are a finer and larger race of people, the men frequently attaining a higher standard than ourselves; the women almost invariably stout, greasy, and good-humoured. These people—especially in Port Clarence and in Norton Sound, in the immediate vicinity of Behring Strait—were much employed by the late Western Union Telegraph Expedition. Our Illustration, which is from a sketch by Mr. Frederick Whymper, represents one of their dances, which are of frequent occurrence in winter. In each village there is always a building set apart for such festivals and for other gatherings of the people. They usually commence these entertainments with a feast, and, that over, the dance is begun, to a monotonous chorus, with an accompaniment of gongs. The dancers—nearly all young men and boys—are nude to the waist, wearing cotton or reindeer or sealskin pantaloons, with the tails of wolves or dogs depending from their posteriors; they have feathers and handkerchiefs, obtained from the traders, round their heads. In these performances as much is done by contortions of the body and arms as by the feet; in some of them there is much leaping with the feet; in some of them there is much leaping and gesticulating, and occasionally they burlesque the motions of birds and quadrupeds. The odour of these dance-houses is of a very positive nature.

Chit-Chat.

THE LIBEL ON THE QUEEN.—The Home Secretary, in reply to a memorial requesting him to take proceedings against Mr. Gribble, for imputing "habitual drunkenness" to the Queen at a public meeting, declines to do so, alleging that such offences are best left to public contempt. "The Independent Order of Good Templars" have revoked the commission held by Gribble as agent for Devon.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT has returned to his residence, One Ash, Rochdale. The *Times* understands that he has no present intention of addressing his constituents.

GENERAL GRANT will probably be re-elected President of the United States, according to the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*.

GENERAL SHERMAN, accompanied by Lieutenant Grant, the President's son, is about to pay the Old World a visit.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has given £500 to the Royal Naval School at New Cross.

A STATUE TO SHAKSPEARE is to be erected at the end of Park-lane and Hamilton-place. A benevolent lady left a large sum of money for a drinking-fountain to be placed at the site mentioned, and requested Mr. Ayrton to choose the subject and carry out the necessary arrangements. The design chosen was that of Mr. Thornycroft. It represents Shakspeare supported on the one side by Chaucer and on the other by Milton. At the back of the poets is the figure of Fame blowing a trumpet, and underneath there is to be a very narrow rill of water perpetually trickling.

FROM AUSTRALIA we have the melancholy news of the death of Lady Edith Fergusson, which took place on Oct. 28. Bishop Patterson and the Rev. Mr. Aitken had been assassinated on the island of Santa Cruz. The crime was committed in revenge for kidnapping outrages by slavers.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY CLUB has forwarded a challenge to Cambridge to row the usual race in spring.

MR. ODGER was present at Bolton on Saturday organising a "Republican Club," the members of which, on leaving their meeting-place, were received with a shower of rotten eggs.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE FROST.—On the 24th ult. Drs. Lankester and Hardwicke held inquests on the bodies of seventeen persons whose deaths were accelerated by the severe weather. Verdicts to that effect were returned.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND has entered a suggestion upon record to the effect that the trial of Kelly for shooting at policemen on the night of Talbot's murder can more advantageously take place in the county than in the city of Dublin.

MR. JAMES ASHBURY'S YACHT LIVONIA arrived off Cowes on the 24th ult.

THE BARQUE OCBOLA was sunk off the south coast of Ireland, on Saturday night, by the ship Marmion, which was also damaged, and put back to Queenstown. Five men of the former and four of the latter vessel are missing.

THE RECENT COLLISION OFF THE MERSEY.—The *Liverpool Mercury* states that the suspense as to the name of one of the vessels recently sunk by collision off the Mersey has been intensified, there being reason to suspect that it is not the ARROW, but the Chipchase, which sailed from the Mersey a few hours before the collision.

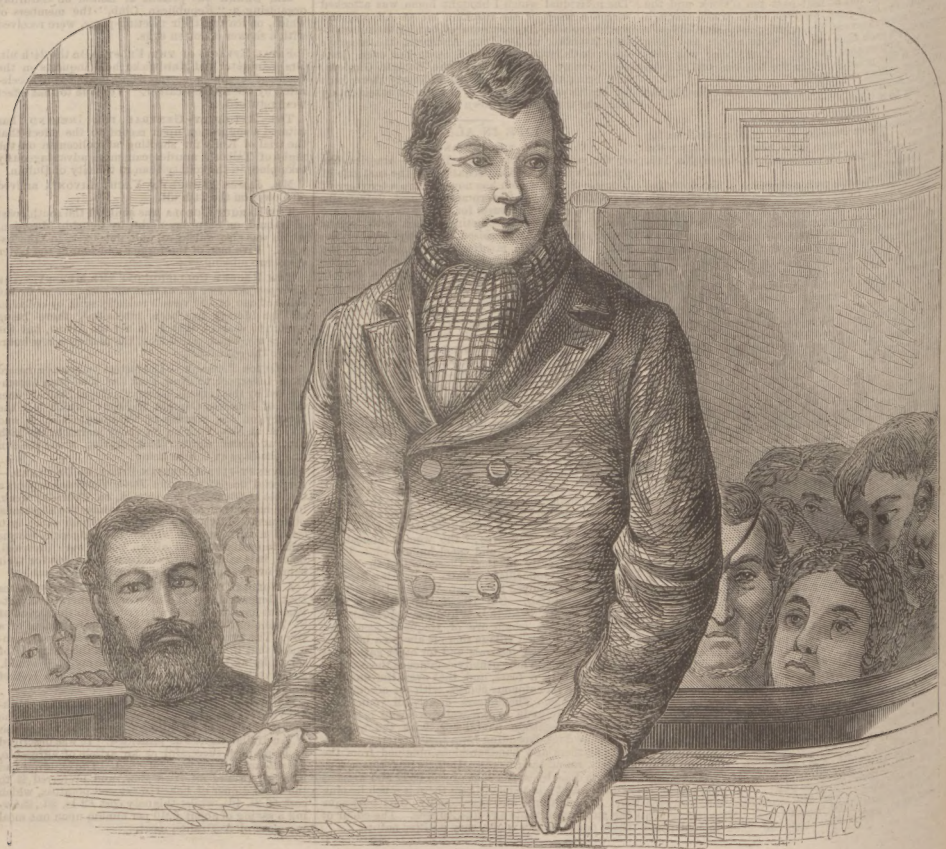
A QUICK PASSAGE.—The fastest passage on record from Liverpool to New York has just been accomplished by the Inman Company's Royal Mail steamer City of Brussels, Captain Kennedy, which left the Mersey on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 9, and arrived at New York on Saturday morning, the 18th ult., at about eight o'clock, having made the run in eight days and three hours.

SEVENTY-FIVE ALGERIAN PILGRIMS DROWNED.—A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* reports a terrible accident which occurred, on Thursday week, in the harbour of Alexandria. Seventy-five Algerians pilgrims to Mecca, were in a vessel which came into collision with another ship. The Algerine barque sank immediately, and all on board were drowned. Some, it is said, would have been saved, but for their being overweighted with gold and other valuables.

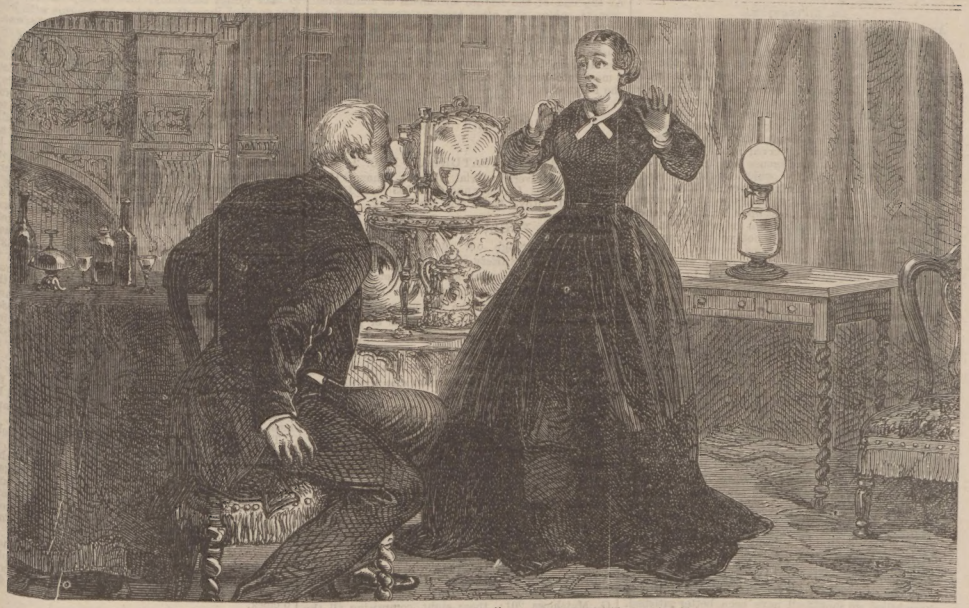
A SOLDIER'S VOW.—The *Abeille de Lorient* states that General Cissey and his friend General Fauvart-Bastoul have just made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne in Notre Dame d'Auray in fulfilment of a vow. The two Generals, during the recent war, promised that if they should be spared the indignity of surrendering their swords to the enemy they would, at the restoration of peace, lay them at the feet of the patron saint of Bretons.

GROWING POPULARITY OF AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEATS.—At a recent weekly meeting of the Lambeth board of guardians a report as to the use of Australian meat was presented. It was described as being most successful as an article of agreeable, nutritious, and economical food. The children had it in the form of an Irish stew, and preferred it to the usual dinner of baked meat and potatoes, which cost £6 2*s.* 4*d.*, whilst this only cost £2 1*s.* 2*d.*, showing a saving of about £210 per annum upon one meal per week of Australian meat.

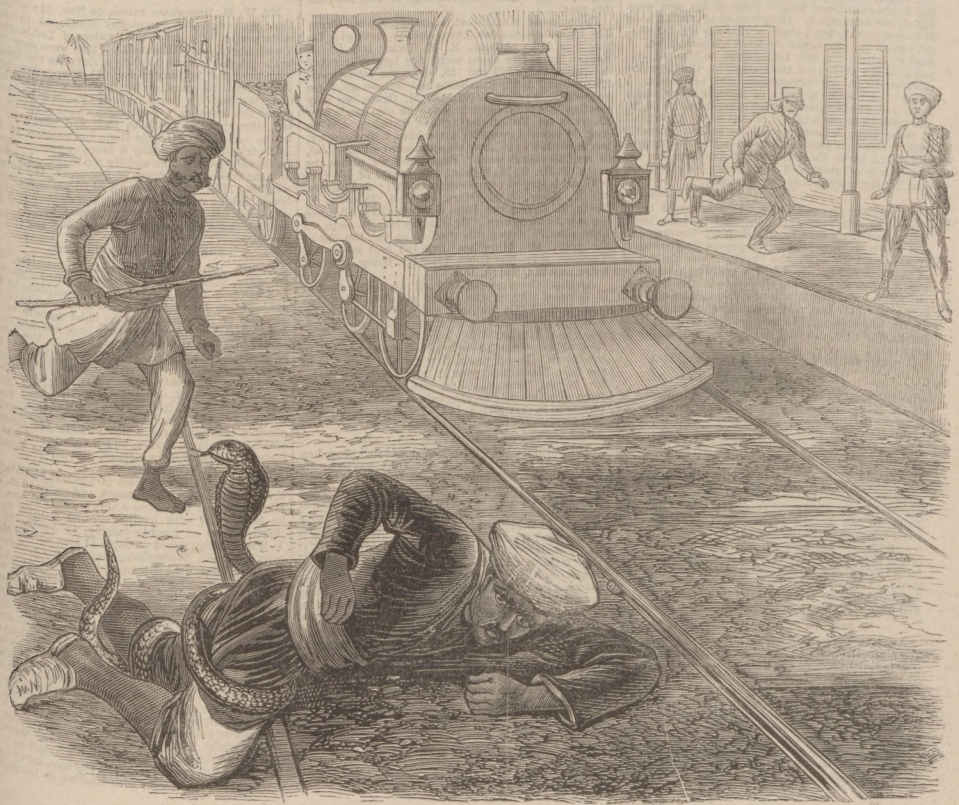
A ROYAL EXAMPLE: VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.



WILLIAM ANTHONY, CHARGED WITH SETTING 150 HOUSES ON FIRE.



SCENE FROM "HENRY DUNBAR," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.



AN INDIAN RAILWAY SENSATION.

EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At the second meeting of the Royal Geographical Society for the session 1871-2, held on Monday evening, the president, General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, said:—Knowing the great interest always felt by this society as to the receipt of any intelligence with regard to Dr. Livingstone, perhaps, before proceeding with the regular business of the evening, I may be permitted to read a letter which has been received to-day, addressed by Dr. Kirk to our late lamented president, Sir Roderick Murchison. You will doubtless, many of you, have observed in the newspapers of this morning that intelligence has been received with regard to a collision which had taken place between the Arabs and native Africans. That letter of Dr. Kirk only alludes cursorily to that matter, but states its probable effect upon Dr. Livingstone. I may state that the despatches referred to in the letter I am about to read have not yet been received at the Foreign Office. Mamyema, which is alluded to, is, you will remember, the place where Dr. Livingstone was last year. I am glad to have an opportunity of correcting a mistake into which some of the papers fell this morning. It was said that Mr. Stanley, the American traveller, was ill of fear. It ought to have been, as you will see, ill of fever. The letter is as follows:—

"Zanzibar, Sept. 25, 1871.

"Dear Sir Roderick,—You will see by the account sent to the Foreign Office that difficulties have sprung up in Unyammzi, and cut off Ujiji from the coast, and as it happens no Ujiji news has been received for some time back. One may now be a long time in getting any certainty of Dr. Livingstone's movements. All I can say is that, by last reports from that place, neither he nor his Arab friend, Mohammed Bi Ghawily, had arrived; but there was a story, which I think worthless, to the effect that they were both to go round the south end by way of Wemba. I can yet get no certain account of Mamyema. Everyone knows it, but I find no one who has been there. I have seen people who have crossed the Tanganyika from Ujiji and seen the Mamyema caravan setting out, but it seems to be rather a new and special line of trade. I am glad that the Governor of Mamyema is to be removed. He is the one on whom the war is laid, and if he had been killed we should all have been better satisfied. Mr. Stanley was at Mamyema, and in the fight, but the Arabs abandoned him. Four of his men were killed, but he escaped. His prospect of getting on is at present small, but I really cannot say where he desires to go to. He never disclosed his plans here. I send up letters for Dr. Livingstone to his care, and put also the things (of the second lot the first has reached Ujiji) for Livingstone into his hands. I fancy he will make a point of meeting Livingstone first; but whether, having seen what is best to do, he will push on or come back I cannot say. He was ill of fever when he wrote, but has got on tolerably well. The men who came down return to-morrow, and ought to be there in twenty-five days, for the road is free of grass and food plenty.—Believe me, dear Sir Roderick, yours very sincerely,

"JOHN KIRK."

The President proceeded to say that it might be of interest to some present if he should read the letter which had been sent to the Bombay Government, and which had appeared in the papers that morning. Having read the letter, the President said he hoped at the next meeting to be in a position to read the Foreign-Office despatches alluded to in the letter of Dr. Kirk. That letter was now two months old, and it contained the last tidings which had been received of Dr. Livingstone. It was possible, however, that before the next meeting further tidings would be received.

A gentleman in the body of the hall said that

CAPTAIN BURTON,

who was present, had been in the district alluded to by Dr. Kirk, and could perhaps give them some interesting information. Captain R. F. Burton:—"I have been called upon rather suddenly to answer a very comprehensive question. It is not the first time that disturbances have taken place between the Arabs of the interior and the Africans; but, in my opinion, there will be no difficulty whatever in Dr. Livingstone returning by the south of the lake. Of course, those disturbances may last two or three years, in which case he might not be able to march; but, at the same time, I believe that a white man could—and especially a man like Dr. Livingstone, who knows the Africans better than any man alive, and who speaks the different languages—pass where no man, black or white, could. I have not the slightest reason to despair of Dr. Livingstone. The moment anything happens you will hear it in this room as if it came by telegram."

A TRIP TO THE DIAMOND-FIELDS.

A lecture containing much information respecting the diamond-fields of South Africa was, on Monday evening, delivered at the Polytechnic, by Mr. T. W. Tobin, who lately returned from the Cape, whither he went as captain of an exploring expedition which was sent out by Mr. Streeter, the jeweller. In the middle of the lecture Professor Pepper took an uncut diamond, placed it in a platinum cage, and made it red-hot by means of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, and when it was placed in a bottle filled with oxygen gas it burnt for several minutes in the darkened theatre with a brilliant glow. By means of an acid test he showed that diamond was only one form of carbon. At the end of the lecture specimens of diamonds, garnets, rubies, and other precious-stone formations were shown, from the stones themselves on the illuminated disc. Some beautiful diamonds in the rough were also exhibited. The lecturer was heartily applauded, and the recital of his travels promises to be a most entertaining feature of the entertainment at the Polytechnic.

Sports and Pastimes.

SPORTS FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 2.

Cambridge University Trial Eights. Thames Hare and Hounds. Crossley and Co.'s 205 yards Handicap, £40. Royal Oak Park, Manchester.

ENGLISH SPORTS.

A glance through our sporting contemporaries reveals so great a variety of healthy British pastimes that one wonders so much space is devoted to speculations anent the most baneful side of the turf. Horse-racing over for the season, steeplechasing and coursing now occupy the minds of gambling "bookmakers;" but surely there is enough excitement in these sports of themselves to afford material for sporting writers, without the continual pandering to the tastes of so-called sportsmen who regard every pastime from the £ s. d. point of view.

First to attract attention in a hasty glance over the *Sporting Life* is an interesting compilation that must have called up recollections of many and many a pleasant evening in the minds of lovers of the most beneficial and estimable of English outdoor recreations. This is a list of the

GREAT CRICKET SCORERS OF 1871.

The highest scorer of the year is Mr. W. H. Game, who has thrice made over 100 runs, and in one instance accumulated 281. Next in numerical value comes the 268 of Mr. Gilbert Grace, followed by 242 contributed by Mr. H. A. Lake, 219 by Mr. Alfred Lubbock, and the 217 scored respectively by Mr. Gilbert Grace and Mr. W. H. Hadow. Mr. F. Greenfield has also made 216 (not out), and Mr. T. G. Matthews 201; these eight comprising all the single innings within our knowledge of over 200 runs this year.

The name of Mr. Gilbert Grace appears ten times. His highest scores we have already notified; his lowest is 116. Messrs. E. M. Grace and C. E. Nepean figure five times each; the largest scores of the former being 142 and 140, while the latter made 178 once and 139 twice, being not out on all three occasions. Apropos of Mr. E. M. Grace, we may mention that we believe in June he also made over 100 runs for Bedminster against Swindon, and on Aug. 14 scored largely for Thornbury v. Bedminster, but in neither case have we any record of the total, or his individual score. Four times we notice the name of Mr. G. M. Kelson, who boasts of 164 (not out) as his largest contribution in 1871; and Messrs. W. H. Game, J. M. Mare, E. F. S. Tylecote, F. Tobin, E. Baker, and Hon. G. Harris have all thrice got into three figures. Mr. Game's largest score we have already drawn attention to as the top one of the year; Mr. Mare has made 158 (not out); Mr. Tylecote, 197; Mr. Tobin, 135; Mr. Baker, 164 (not out); and Mr. Harris, 107.

Amongst the names in July will be found that of F. Alleyne, who, in the House match at Eton College, scored 106 in his first and 105 (not out) in his second innings. It is not often that a boy shows such consistent batting in two consecutive innings, and we shall be curious to see how he acquits himself in the future. In all probability he will form one of the Eton Eleven next year at Lord's, and will therefore be put through a most critical schoolboy test, from which we may be able to judge whether his performance in this match in 1871 was a fortuitous one or a foretaste of more than average merit.

AQUATICS.

The hardihood of our watermen was well proved on Wednesday week. Though the frost was so severe that skating was going on in the London parks, yet the great four-cared race for the championship and a stake of £400, between the Chambers crew—James Percy (bow), John Bright (midship bow), Harry Kelley (midship stroke), and Robert Chambers, stroke; and the Adelaide crew—James Taylor (bow), J. H. Sadler (midship bow), Robert Bagnall (midship stroke), and Thomas Winship (stroke)—was rowed on the Tyne from the High Level Bridge, Newcastle, to Leamington Point, the course being four miles and a half, and resulted in a victory for the Adelaide-Winship crew, who won by three lengths.

THE CHAMPION PLAYERS AT BILLIARDS.

W. Cook now has rivalled the achievement of young John Roberts and won two successive championship matches, while Joseph Bennett may, although defeated, take credit to himself for having played a most plucky game throughout, and at the last moment, and when all the spectators supposed him hopelessly beaten, put together one of the best, as it was the largest break hitherto made in a championship contest.

Cook soon took a long lead, and when a third of the match had been got through was 100 points ahead, Bennett not only having played unluckily but very indifferently. Then things changed. Cook seemed to take things carelessly, missed easy strokes, and thus enabled Bennett to get on even terms with him. The advantage thus lost he could not afterwards regain prior to the interval. Bennett at this period of the game playing with as much nerve and as accurately as he had done badly previously, while Cook appeared irritable at missing ordinary strokes, and this, of course, did not tend to improve his play. Afterwards Bennett could hardly make a hazard, and although at wide intervals he managed to put together some fair breaks, and, thanks to the equally bad play of the champion, keep on a level with his antagonist, it seemed almost a certainty that he would be beaten. The number of times that both men were equal in their score formed another curiosity of the match, which dragged its tedious length along until Cook thought it high time to be moving more rapidly, especially as time was fast flying, and both men were still a long distance from home. At twelve o'clock Cook was 786 to 780, and in twenty minutes more 919 to 839. Now occurred one of those incidents so common to billiards, and which so frequently upset the most apparently certain victories. Bennett took up the cue, and never relinquished it till he had, by the most brilliant hazard-striking and delicate cannons, passed his opponent and amassed a total of 93, thus scoring the largest recorded break in a championship match. He, however, afterwards fell off again in his play as suddenly as he had revived; and just before a quarter to one Cook ran out, winning the match by 68 points, and for the third time achieving a victory for the cup. The game throughout was well marked by T. Hubble, who is well known as one of the best and most correct markers of the day.

The next match will be between W. Cook and John Roberts, jun.

On the Thursday after the late championship match at St. James's Hall, Cook and Bennett again met, at the Sefton Hall, Park-road, Toxteth Park, Liverpool. The champion at all times held premier position, and, notwithstanding the efforts of Bennett, won by 217 points, the game terminating in Cook having scored 1000, against his opponent's 783.

Arrangements have been made by the management of the Crystal Palace for Cook and Bennett to play matches, of 500 points up, level, on the afternoons of Saturdays, Dec. 2, 9, and 16, commencing at five o'clock.

ANGLING IN A FOG.

Mr. W. H. Brougham writes, on Nov. 24:—"The river yesterday was completely enveloped in fog, more particularly in the tidal waters of Teddington, Twickenham, and Richmond. There were very few boats out, and in some portions of the river the few fishermen have had nothing to do. At Shepperton both Perdue and Rogerson, on being asked what they had done the last few days, replied, 'Fishing have been out of the question.' Few anglers have cared to go out, though there are both jack and perch to be taken. At Walton George Hone had nothing to do, and a friend of his wanting a brace or two of perch, he thought he would go and try for them. In about an hour he took three dozen of fine perch, the largest weighing 1¼ lb. They were all taken underneath one bough, fishing with a paternoster and minnows. Hone attributes his success to the extreme fineness of the tackle he used, as in bright water strong tackle is of no use.

THE BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the Royal Oak Grounds, Manchester, last Saturday, the engagement between J. T. Johnson, of London, and E. Shelton, of Wolverhampton, to run one mile on bicycles, for £25 a side and the championship of the world, was the chief feature of the day. Better men could not have been selected for the conclusions for the honour of holding the above coveted title, as their performances during the last two or three years have been brilliant in the extreme.

Johnson is twenty-eight years of age, stands 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and weighs nearly 11 st. Since he made his debut, in 1868, at a meeting near Perth, where he was very successful, he has won altogether about a hundred races, which include his achievements in England, France, and Belgium, and has defeated Palmer, of Birmingham, Keene, of London, and other well-known men.

Shelton was nineteen years of age last birthday, is the same height as his opponent, and scales 10 st. 7 lb. His career has also been a very successful one, and he is credited with having covered a mile in the shortest time on record—namely, in 3 min. 23 sec. This was accomplished on Sept. 11 last, at the Molyneux Grounds, Wolverhampton, when he defeated Johnson (his present opponent) by six yards. About twelve months ago he won a champion belt, value £25, and £25 in money, at Aston-Cross Grounds, Birmingham, the distance being one mile, beating Johnson, Palmer, Cooper, and Bathgate, of Edinburgh. For their present match the men had undergone a thorough preparation, and their excellent condition proved that every care had been taken to make them fit and well. At half-past three, or an hour and a half after the appointed time, the place of starting, at the far side of the course, each attended by a couple of friends. The diameter of the front wheel of Johnson's machine, which was his own make, was 51 in., whilst Shelton's was 49½ in. Joe Goss, the once celebrated pugilist, was deputed to act as referee; and Johnson having won the toss, he of course took the inside position, with Shelton on his right.

THE RACE.

The necessary preliminaries having been made the signal was given, when Johnson immediately took the lead, Shelton slowly following. Soon, however, both settled down to their work, and the easy and graceful manner in which they rode their machines was much admired. Silently yet speedily they sped over the ground, Johnson leading the way by two yards, and though Shelton several times lessened the gap he never once headed his opponent. On reaching a quarter of a mile from home Shelton made an effort, and nearly got on level terms; but Johnson proved equal to the emergency, and, again drawing away at a great pace, he rapidly left his opponent in the rear, and ultimately won easily by upwards of twenty yards, Shelton not persevering to the finish.

WRESTLING AT OLDHAM.

Wrestling was one of the chief attractions at the Higginshaw Grounds, Oldham, last Saturday. G. Rhodes and J. Buckley, both of Millbottom, entered the ring at three o'clock to settle their wrestling-match, for £20, the best two back-falls, Lancashire fashion, catch-weight. Buckley was installed favourite at once, odds of 5 to 4 being laid upon him. He secured both back-falls in succession, the first in five minutes, the second in eighteen minutes. Subsequently, S. Butterworth and T. Ramsden, both of Moywood, contended in a Lancashire wrestling-match, the best two back-falls out of three, for £10. The betting was 14 to 10 on Ramsden, who secured the first throw in three minutes and the second in two.

BOWLING-MATCHES ON NEWCASTLE TOWN MOOR.

A pouring wet afternoon on Saturday did not prevent a large attendance on the Town Moor of Newcastle to witness a couple of matches across the famous mile, the best bowling-ground of the north. Chief in interest was the second match of the home-and-home contests between the celebrated George Laws, of Choppington, and J. Richardson, of Wrekenton, with 27 oz. bells, for a stake of £40. The first of the matches was brought off on Saturday, Nov. 11, upon Newbiggin Moor, when Laws won so easily that it was generally conceded the present match was, barring accidents, virtually decided. The contest was anything but an exciting affair, Laws showing decided superiority from the commencement. At the first throw George took a lead of 12 yards, which he increased to 20 yards at the second, and 27 yards at the third throw. From this he kept steadily increasing ahead until, when about a throw from the finish, he was leading 60 yards; and Richardson, finding that his chance was hopeless, picked up his bowl and did not throw any further.

QUOITS.

William M'Gregor, of South Shields, and George Graham, of London, met on Saturday last, at Crown Point Grounds, Glasgow, to contest for £100. The conditions were eighteen yards distance, and 61 points up. There was a large turnout of spectators, the number being at one time not short of a thousand. At the twenty-second head M'Gregor had 20 to his credit, while Graham had only scored 13. At this point M'Gregor began one of the finest runs ever made in the game, as his opponent did not score till he had added 31 to his lead, the game now standing M'Gregor 51, Graham 13. Graham now got in, but had only scored other six when his opponent again counted. At the conclusion M'Gregor had won by the large number of 30. The play on both sides was good throughout, notwithstanding the large majority by which M'Gregor won.

At the conclusion Graham offered to play any man in Britain, for from £100 to £600, about the month of May next.

KNUBB AND SPELL.

On Monday Doncaster Town Moor was attended by between two and three hundred persons to witness a knurr and spell match, for £50, between Benjamin Wainwright, of Hoyland-common, near Barnsley, and Henry Ospring, of Shiregreen, near Sheffield. The game, which was one of thirty rises, was closely contested, and won by Wainwright by only one score. He played on the average seven score and five yards.

Garden Work.

(From the "Gardener's Magazine.")

FLOWER GARDEN.

Tubers not yet planted must be got in, and, as they are unusually late this season, purchases may yet be made; and if planted immediately they will bloom very soon after those planted a month or six weeks ago. Plant large bulbs 6 in. deep, small ones 3 in. to 4 in. deep. If the position is damp, put silver sand under and around all bulbs of any value.

Evergreen shrubs planted now must be heavily mulched with dung to keep frost from their roots.

Ranunculus and anemones of common kinds for showy masses may be planted now, but choice and valuable kinds must be kept in the drawers till the beginning of February, and in the meantime get the beds ready by deep trenching and laying up the earth in ridges.

GREENHOUSE.

Azalea and camellias claim attention now that we have little else to depend upon to keep the conservatory gay. A little pains now bestowed in training and disbudding will repay, and camellias are so heavily set with buds that, generally speaking, it would be best always to allow all to remain. We have seen lately bushels of buds removed in some places where a moderate show of the flowers is preferred to a mass of indifferent ones, the profusion of which will weaken the plants. Azaleas to bloom early to have very moderate bottom heat, and be syringed daily. These still at rest to have a rather dry air. Camellias will not stand so much heat as azaleas. As you see them, clear the foliage of insect-pests. Climbers in greenhouses may now have special attention to reduce their dimensions. Lay in wood for next summer's bloom, and clear the walls and trellises.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

It is at this time of the year we can best judge if the gardener thoroughly understands his business. During summer there is such a luxuriant growth that the most carelessly-planted crops oftentimes put on an appearance that wins for their possessor much more praise than he deserves; but Nature is no longer in such a friendly and lenient mood, and where the work is badly done the aspects of the place will now reveal it. We expect to see in every kitchen garden at this time of the year an abundance of winter greens of kinds suitable to keep up the supply till the spring is considerably advanced; and among those plots there ought not to be found a single withered leaf. The ground not under crops we expect to be clean and in ridges, as if freshly dug; and, whatever the nature of the soil, we expect a dry hard path to walk upon, and a breath of wholesome air to keep us cheerful.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Bush fruits should be planted, potted, pruned, and manured. Burn the prunings, and, if the ashes are not wanted for any particular purpose, throw them round the roots of trees; they are powerfully fertilising. Gooseberries and currants may be lightly forked between to mix the manure with the soil, but raspberries should have three or four inches of dung, not very rotten, laid over the piece, and the soil between them should not be dug at all. Orchard-house trees may be pruned at once, and washed with a solution of eight ounces of Gishurst to a gallon of soft water.

Stories of To-Day.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH A REGISTER.

On Monday, at the Haslingden Police Court, an extraordinary case of alleged tampering with a parish register was heard before Major Harden, Mr. Laurence Whittaker, and Dr. Binns, in which an old man, named Charles Chadwick, of Thatch Lane, near Bury, was charged with wilfully and feloniously cutting and mutilating a public register of the parish church of Haslingden. It was alleged that by this tampering with the register a large amount of property, worth between £10,000 and £20,000, in West-minster, had been wrongfully abstracted from one branch of the family or another.

Mr. Wood, in opening the case, said the prisoner was charged, under the 60th George IV., chap. 20, with injuring the parish register, and cutting from it the entry of the burial of James (or Jacobus) Chadwick, Carter place, which was the residence of Robert Chadwick, from whom descended Sir Andrew Chadwick, who was the nephew of the said James Chadwick, of Carter-place, and was dated 1745. This entry was made in an out-of-the-way corner. The book had been filled, and then the entry had been put on a blank space in the front, where the baptisms, marriages, and burials were put together. This Jacobus Chadwick was imbecile, lived at Haslingden, and was buried there, and the entry of his death in the register had been seen.

The prisoner, Charles Chadwick, had told a witness that in 1868, in company with a William and Squire Guest, he had come to the church at Haslingden and had there examined the register and obtained a copy of the entry of the death of Jacobus Chadwick. In addition to this he appeared to have told him that he intended to put forward his claim, Joseph Chadwick, as the heir-at-law. The prisoner, Charles Chadwick, on behalf of his nephew, subscribed money to the fund in order to bring him forward as heir-at-law.

It appeared that Jacobus Chadwick was the nephew of Sir Andrew Chadwick, and he never married, but died in 1742, and was buried at Haslingden. A decree was made in favour of John, the lineal descendant of Jacobus, the uncle of Sir Andrew Chadwick. The [illegible] in this case alleged that they were the [illegible] of Robert, the younger brother of Jacobus, and that Robert was the heir-at-law. The [illegible] filed a bill against the representative of [illegible], the son of John Chadwick, in favour [illegible] was made. John Chadwick had been in the [illegible] a considerable number of years, and it was [illegible] had been such possession had been obtained [illegible] and it was brought to use these proceed-[illegible] to upset the [illegible], which restored the estates in the possession of the present holders.

Mr. Brierley, having some suspicion of the [illegible] things, put himself in communication with the prisoner Charles Chadwick, as if he was his friend, and promoting the suit of Joseph Chadwick, the nephew of the prisoner. In consequence, a meeting was appointed to take place at the Derby Arms, Bury. Accordingly, several who were interested met the prisoner, and there they ascertained from him what had been done in respect of the mutilation of the register. The prisoner then said that, about the year 1838 or 1840, in company with William Guest, he went to the Vicar's house at Haslingden, and examined the register for two days, but could find nothing. They then brought in Squire Guest, who, understanding something about Latin, found the entry of Jacobus Chadwick, the same as they had been looking for under the name of James. When they found that, the [illegible] took out the [illegible] and cut out two leaves containing the entry in question, and an examination of the book would show that these two leaves were missing relative to the year 1736. He therefore would show that in 1738 and 1740 the entries were not in the book, and that [illegible] after, from the prisoner's own statement, William Guest and the prisoner went to the Farmers-age House and took a copy of the entry. They erased the entry to the book. The prisoner had already signed a declaration in Mr. Grundy's office, at Bury, setting forth the facts of the case, and explaining how the leaves had been cut out. (Here a long discussion took place about the admissibility of this statement, but eventually the Bench decided upon admitting it.)

Mr. Wood then went on to say that when the prisoner found that he had been deceived, and that he was now Joseph was not to be put forward as the heir-at-law, he (he) came before the Chancery Court, he (he) [illegible] the [illegible] declaration he had previously made, in which he had stated that Guest, in company with himself, had cut out the leaves of the register. From that time he seemed to have made up his mind to depart from the previous agreement, and repudiated it entirely. He also admitted having been present at the abstraction of those leaves to the [illegible] with whom the parties were staying during the Chancery suit. It appeared that after they had cut out the leaves from the register containing the entry of "Jacobus Chadwick's burial," then, by means of William Guest, they made affidavits that James or Jacobus Chadwick, who died [illegible] at Haslingden, had really died at Bury, and had married Mary Taylor and had a family by her, from whom descended the present possessor of the estate. This William Guest had made out Jacobus Chadwick quite a different person, and had sworn to affidavit that he knew one Giles Hoyle, who had been in the employment of Benjamin Chadwick, at Carter's place, and that [illegible] Hoyle had talked to him about the pedigree of the family, and that Jacobus, or James, left Haslingden and came to Bury, where he married and settled. This did not satisfy the Court, and Guest made another affidavit, in which he stated that Giles Hoyle died in 1765, at the age of thirty-seven. A comparison of the certificate of the death of Giles Hoyle and Benjamin Chadwick showed that the latter died three years before Giles Hoyle was born, who, of course, could never have been the servant of Benjamin Chadwick. In this way, by abstracting the burial entry of the real Jacobus, who was an imbecile, and substituting another James Chadwick, who was said to have had a family, the property had been diverted into another branch or line of the family. The Court refused, having stated that the fact of the abstraction of those two missing leaves from the register had only been discovered since the Chancery suit, valid evidence in support of his case.

ANOTHER ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

India, such as our own countrymen, [illegible] visited by terrible pestilence and famine. Among the fugitives was a Zoroastrian family, who emigrated at last to Bunder Abbas, on the mountains of Persia, and thence to Bombay on a Persian merchant in charge of the relief fund. The head of the family died from starvation on the way, and was buried by his wife, and daughter of sixteen, who succeeded in reaching Bunder Abbas. Before embarking for Bombay, however, the girl fell ill, and was

GIVEN UP AS DEAD,

upon the seashore, to a Persian, who was paid by the anguished mother for her interment; and it was owing to his inhuman conduct in appropriating the money and leaving the girl's remains upon the beach that the sequel is less and than the tale. The mother proceeded to Bombay, and on her arrival was assured that her daughter was not dead, and that she was in Bombay.

"The death scene at Bunder Abbas was fresh in her memory," so runs the story, "and she wept piteously at the apparent mockery of her mental anguish made by her own countrywomen. She could scarcely believe that the sun had descended to earth than that her dead girl could be seen alive in Bombay. She talked of the money she had paid for the body being consigned to its last resting-place, and wept again for the dear one who had died before her eyes. Gentle persuasion at last soothed her feelings, and in a fitting moment, when the suddenness of the surprise might not operate injuriously, the mother and the lost child were clasped in each other's embrace."

The explanation is that the girl, though left apparently dead on the beach at Bunder Abbas, was warmed into life by the heat of the sun; and had made a quicker voyage than her mother in a steamer carrying famished persons to Bombay—the final scene of this Eastern romance.

THE GIBBON MONKEY AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

AN INDIAN DANCE AT ALASKA.

The Ladies' Column.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Infant School, Dulwich, "To consider the claims of women to educational endowments," as advanced at previous meetings by Mrs. Grey. The chair was taken by Mr. C. S. Roundell; and there were also present—Mrs. Grey; Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P.; Mr. A. B. Dicey, the Master of Dulwich College; General Stuart, Colonel Macdonald, and the Rev. Mr. Bell, Master of the Bluecoat School.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said it might be expected that the Schools Commission would shortly have to deal with the endowments of Dulwich College, as a memorial had been sent in signed by sixty of the inhabitants of Dulwich. The chairman, in conclusion, briefly explained the object of the meeting to be the promotion of female education in every legitimate way.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, in moving the first resolution, impressed upon the meeting the practical advantages which would result from the increase of educational facilities for women. Better governesses would be obtained for our children; but, in addition to this, good education was valuable, not only as a means to an end, but as an end in itself. He was glad to see so many ladies there, because for all ladies the subject of education was one of serious importance. He alluded to the magnificent educational endowment which Dulwich was fortunate in possessing. They had the governors of that endowment ready to establish a school for girls, and therefore they had only to take time by the forelock to seize the present opportunity, and thus to obtain both a blessing and a treasure for their children. The noble Lord moved, "That the present state of female education was very unsatisfactory." Mr. Young seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The second resolution was moved by Mrs. Grey:—"That assistance from educational endowments for the education of women is necessary;" and that lady repeated at some length the arguments she had previously advanced at the Society of Arts' meetings. Her observations were received with general acceptation and approval. As a reason why some portion of the existing endowments should be devoted to female education, she stated that in all England and Wales there were only fourteen endowed schools for the secondary education of females, with a revenue of £3000, against 1300 endowed boys' schools, with a revenue of £277,000. The resolution was seconded by Dr. Camp, Head Master of Dulwich College, who expressed his hearty sympathy with the objects of the meeting. He called upon the ladies to help the movement, assuring them that their co-operation would most probably lead to certain success.

The third resolution was moved by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Dicey:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the establishment in and around London of day schools for girls on the model of those already established in Edinburgh by the Merchants' Company, and with an equally moderate scale of fees, is urgently needed, and would be of great public advantage; and hopes that the Endowed Schools Commissioners and the governors of Dulwich College will speedily take steps for the extension to girls of the benefits of the endowments of Dulwich College." This resolution was likewise carried unanimously, as was also a vote of thanks to the chairman.

COMPLIMENTS FOR LADIES.

(From Hazlitt's "English Proverbs and Phrases.")

Some sayings occur under the alphabetical head, as, "Men are April when they woo, and December when they wed;" "Men speak of the fair as things went with them," and, "Men's vows are women's traitors." But this is nothing to the choice collection of compliments bestowed by male speakers and writers upon the helpless fair—or more or less in the spirit of the famous maxim, "A spaniel, a woman, and a walnut-tree, the more they're beaten the better they be"—of which proverb, by-the-by, Mr. Hazlitt supplies us with an additional version, less terse, perhaps, but showing a still more stern and uncompromising spirit:—

> Three things by beating better prove,
> A nut, an ass, a woman;
> The cudgel from their back remove,
> And they'll be food for no man.

A complete list of these charming specimens of misogynical philosophy cannot be given here, for it would suffice to fill several pages; but we may record a few of the most interesting that we have lighted on:—

"A ship and a woman are ever repairing" alludes, we presume, to a lady's fondness for dressing; while "A ship and a woman want always trimming" may bear the same meaning, or may, perhaps, refer to a supposed want of ballast in the character of the fair sex.

"Where there are women and geese there wants no noise" is as little complimentary to a lady's vocal attractions as "He that loses his wife and sixpence hath lost a tester" to the sterling value of a partner for life.

"Women, wind, and fortune are ever changing" is a vulgar opinion expressed in a rather commonplace form. The idea involved in "Women's jars breed men's wars" is no less familiar, but the saying is a little more epigrammatic; and a play upon words adds a certain zest to "Women are ships, and ships must be manned."

"Women must have their wills while they live, because they make none when they die."

Eternal infamy stamps the base inventors of "Women conceal all they know not;" "Women commend a modest man, but like him not."

Arise, ye fair partakers of our joys and sorrows—arise as one woman; seize the audacious monsters, bind them hand and foot with floss-silk, and tear them in pieces with your crochet-hooks!

Choice Bits.

A LAY IN DECEMBER.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Ah! why reposest thou so pale,
So very still in thy white veil,
Thou cherished Fatherland?
Where are the joyous lays of spring,
The varied hue of summer's wing,
Thy glowing vestment bland?

But, half-attired, thou slumberest now,
No flocks to seek thy pastures go,
O'er vales or mountains steep.
Silent is every warbler's lay,
No more the bee hums through the day,
Yet art thou fair in sleep!

On all thy trees, on every bough,
Thousands of crystals sparkle now,
Where'er our eyes alight.
Firm on the spotless robe we tread,
Which o'er thy beauteous form is spread,
With glittering hoar-frost bright.

Our Father kind, who dwells above,
For thee this garment pure hath wove,
He watches over thee;
Therefore in peace thy slumber take,
Our Father will the weary wake,
New strength, new light to see.

Soon to the breath of spring's soft sighs,
Delighted thou again wilt rise,
In wondrous life so fair.
I feel those sighs breathe o'er the plain,
Dear Nature, then rise up again
With flower-wreaths in thy hair.

CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS.

HEBER'S HYMN TO THE SEASONS.

When Spring unlocks the flowers, to paint the laughing soil;
When Summer's balmy showers refresh the mower's toil;
When Winter binds in frosty chains the fallow and the flood,
In God the earth rejoiceth still, and owns its Maker good.

The birds that wake the morning, and those that love the shade;
The winds that sweep the mountain, or lull the drowsy glade;
The sun that from his amber bower rejoiceth on his way,
The moon, and stars, their Maker's name in silent pomp display.

Shall man, the Lord of Nature, expectant of the sky—
Shall man, alone unthankful, his little praise deny?
No,—let the year forsake his course, the seasons cease to be,
Thee, Master, must we always love; and, Saviour, honour Thee.

The flowers of Spring may wither—the hope of Summer fade—
The Autumn droop in Winter—the birds forsake the shade—
The wind be lulled—the Sun and Moon forget their old decree—
But we in Nature's latest hour, O Lord! will cling to Thee.

SMALLPOX, FEVERS, AND SKIN DISEASES.—The predisposition to is prevented by Lamplough's Pyretic Saline. Its effects are remarkable in their cure and prevention. Of Chemists; and H. Lamplough, 113, Holborn-hill.—[ADVT.]

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THE TRAMWAY CARRIAGES commenced running to and from Tottenham-court-road and Kentish Town on the 23rd ult.

EXECUTION OF A FRANC-TIREUR.—A Franc-Tireur named Juriette, forty-four years of age, who had been sentenced to death by the third court-martial for desertion to the enemy, was executed on the 23rd inst., in the Champs de Mars at Lille, in presence of the whole garrison.

Amusements

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Cat Show this (Saturday) afternoon.
ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Eight. Last Night.
DRURY LANE.—The Vokeses—Rebecca—Farce.
GAIETY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft in Drama. Seven.
ADELPHI.—Autumn Manœuvres—The Hidden Treasure—Farce. Seven.
HAYMARKET.—Change of Programme. Seven.
LYCEUM.—Farce—The Bells—Pickwick. Seven.
OLYMPIC.—Boot on the Right Leg—Woman in White. Seven.
STRAND.—Flair-at-Law—The Toodles—Ivanhoe. Seven.
QUEEN'S.—The Scapegoat—The Tempest. Seven.
ST. JAMES'S.—French Plays. Eight.
PRINCE OF WALES'S.—Farce—Caste. Half-past Seven.
VAUDEVILLE.—Apple Blossoms—Camaraderie. Seven.
GLOBE.—My Wife's Out—Partners for Life—The Swiss Cottage. Seven.
COURT (Sloane-square).—Little Toddlekins—Coals of Fire—Isaac of York. Seven.
SADLER'S WELLS.—Farce—Drama. Seven.
SURREY.—Henry Dunbar—Edwin Drood. Seven.
HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE.—Closed till Christmas.
HENGLER'S CIRCUS, Argyll-street.—Horsemanship. Half-past Seven. Afternoon Performances at Half-past Two on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ASTLEY'S.—Equestrian Drama, The Last of the Race. Seven.
STANDARD.—Drama—English Opera. Seven.
ALFRED.—Drama, &c. Seven.
BRITANNIA.—Drama and Farce. Seven.
NEW PAVILION.—Drama and Farce. Seven.
GRECIAN.—Drama. Seven.
ALHAMBRA.—Theatre of Varieties. Eight.
PHILHARMONIC.—Comic Opera—Ballet. Eight.
POLYTECHNIC.—Open from Twelve to Five and from Seven till Ten. New Entertainments.
MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall. Eight.
GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, Regent-street.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment. Eight; Thursday and Saturday at three.
CHRISTY MINSTRELS, St. James's Hall.—Every night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
SYAN'S MUSIC HALL, Covent-garden. Eight.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park. Open daily.
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Monday, Tuesday, Saturday (free), Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday (6d.), Ten till Five.
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, South Kensington Museum.—On Wednesdays and Saturdays from Twelve to Four between Michaelmas and Easter; from Easter till Michaelmas it is open till Five o'clock.
BRITISH MUSEUM, Great Russell-street. — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, all the year round, except the first seven days of January, May, and September. Saturdays from Twelve to Eight.
NATIONAL GALLERY, Charing-cross.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—Annual Exhibition, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five.
EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall. Ten till Five.
EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, New British Institution, 29, Bond-street. Ten to Five.
EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES AT THE FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall. Half-past Nine till Half-past Five.
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CAT SHOW.

The second Crystal Palace Cat Show opens this (Saturday) afternoon, under the patronage of the Duchess of Sutherland.

ACTRESSES OUT OF TOWN.

Charming Mrs. Rousby has been starring at Liverpool, and is due at Bradford next Tuesday. Mrs. John Wood, "the Queen of burlesque," has been delighting Dublin. Miss Louise Moore, the loveliest blonde of the London stage, has also left us for the Irish capital. Mrs. Scott-Siddons is rusticating in North Devon. Miss Bateman is paying a round of flying visits, her tour including Brighton, Bristol, Cheltenham, and Gloucester.

"REBECCA."

A morning performance of this grand spectacular drama will be given in aid of the Chicago Sufferers' Fund, at Drury Lane, on Wednesday next, Dec. 6, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and other distinguished personages.

THE SHAKSPEARE BALLOT.

The manager of the Queen's gives the state of the poll on Saturday last:—"Macbeth," 230; "Hamlet," 227; "King Lear," 165.

"THE BELLS" AT THE LYCEUM.

The "Juif Polonais" of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian may be counted among the most successful of the recent pieces which have raised the little Parisian Théâtre de Cluny to the popular position it now maintains. Of this dramatic study, as the authors modestly entitle it, two versions have recently been given in England. The first, by Mr. Burnand, produced a week or two past at the Alfred, departed widely from the original, changing the motive of the story and altering its catastrophe. A second, by Mr. Leopold Lewis, entitled "The Bells," produced on Saturday at the Lyceum, is a pretty faithful translation.

Few stories grimmer and more gruesome than that of "The Bells" have been put upon the stage. Mathias, a retired innkeeper, has on his mind the memory of a fearful crime. Years ago, on a bleak night, when the ground was thickly covered with snow, a Polish Jew arrived at his house, and after partaking of a hurried supper departed to continue

his journey. He had shown, however, his possession of a sum of money large enough to arouse the ferocious cupidity of Mathias, whose affairs were at that time in a desperate condition. Taking advantage of a short cut across the fields, the innkeeper got in front of his guest and knocked out his brains with an axe. A lime-kiln standing near disposed of the body and the implement with which the murder was committed, and the snow, thick falling, covered up the footsteps. No trace, accordingly, of the deed that had been done could be found. Fifteen years have elapsed since the murder, and Mathias, with whom things have prospered and who is now burgomaster of his native town, would be happy but for his ill-dreams and for the noise of the jingling of the bells of a sleigh which continually rings in his ears at unpropitious moments. To make assurance doubly sure he arranges a wedding between his daughter Annette and Christian, the head of the police, and he buds over the young man by a large dowry to forfeit his dreams of advancement, and not to seek, by any display of intelligence and zeal, to win promotion that will cause his removal, and so separate Mathias from his daughter. The true reason for this precaution is the desire of the criminal to keep Christian, whose intellect is very penetrating, from inquiring too deeply into the disappearance of the Polish Jew—an investigation for which the young man shows some taste. Matters are now as safe as he can make them; and were it not for his terrible habit of uttering in his sleep—when the particulars of his crime are reproduced in dreams—words the significance of which those around him have not guessed, he would have few fears. To prevent danger from this source he sleeps by himself in an inner room, and carefully locks the door when he withdraws. The night after his daughter's wedding contract has been signed he retires a little more disconposed than usual. The anniversary of the murder has arrived; the sound of bells has been constant in his ears, and his dreams have been of appalling vividness. To these causes of perturbation may be added the fact that a mesmerist has arrived in the town, who professes to make people, while in a trance, reveal the secrets of their lives. Once in bed, a dream, the representation of which is given before the audience, presents itself to him. He sees himself arrested for murder and put on his trial. Evidence against him there is none except what himself supplies; but his contradictions, which he cannot avoid, furnish, he sees, a subject of suspicion. At length the mesmerist is sent for, and Mathias, dreading the influence he believes him to possess, struggles fiercely but vainly against the power which charms him to sleep. Under mesmeric influence he reveals, with closest minuteness, every particular of the murder, then awakes from the sleep to see himself convicted on his own evidence and sentenced to death. Those who knock in the morning at the man's door receive no answer. They burst in the door in time to see the wretched man stagger from his bed clutching at the imaginary rope around his throat, and to hear him die of the fright and agony he has endured.

This gloomy and terrible story receives added power from the fine but ultra-realistic interpretation of the character of Mathias given by Mr. Irving. Mr. H. Cresellin, Miss G. Fauncefort, and Miss Fanny Heywood played the other characters, and made the most of them. The drama was a complete success, Mr. Irving and the author receiving a summons of special warmth.

"THE HIDDEN TREASURE."

A new and original drama of a highly sensational order, entitled "The Hidden Treasure," was produced at the Adelphi, on Saturday evening, with all the customary manifestations of success. The story, which is of too complicated structure to endure serious analysis, is reduced to the time of George II., the scene of action alternating between Finchley and London, and the plot dealing with the political and domestic feuds of Jacobites and Hanoverians. The story is explained by frequent reference to a large sum of money which a certain privateer of rascally antecedents has craftily secreted, and of which an heir, the Stuarts desires to obtain possession that he may expend it in the service of the young Pretender. There is no lack of romantic incidents and break-neck adventure in eliminating in tableaux the scenic displays of the type long familiar to the patrons of this establishment by the name of "Adelphi effect." Mr. F. Lloyds has bestowed no little skill and care upon the scenery, which, besides being excellently painted, has an air and expression of veracity not always distinctive of stage landscapes. This remark applies especially to the paintings representing the "Road near Tottenham," "Tottenham Cross," "Birdcage-walk," and "Tothill-street, Westminster." Another scene of merit is a reproduction, in some particulars, of Hogarth's famous picture, "The March of the Guards towards Scotland in the year 1745," which provoked the maledictions of King George upon "all boosy and bantling." In spite of the assertion of the drama is attributed confidently to "the late Tom Parry and John Oxford." The piece, however, bears but slight trace of the latter accomplished writer, whose graceful and spirited pen has probably been employed only in the occasional retouching of the dialogue and rearranging of the scenes. That the play would have been much better had Mr. Oxenford had a larger share in its construction does not admit of doubt. There is abundant internal evidence to show that the piece is in all respects the work of Mr. Parry, a playwright who was not without a certain aptitude for the manufacture of Adelphi pieces, as "Hop-Picking" and "Harvest Home" sufficiently attest, but who in his lifetime could hardly have aspired to the distinction of literary fellowship with an author of Mr. Oxenford's reputation. The drama is effectively sustained in the principal characters by Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Rose Leclerq, Mr. T. C. King, Mr. James Fernandez, Mr. C. H. Stephenson, Mr. Calhaem, Mr. M'Intyre, and Mr. A. C. Lilley.

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